

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

U.S. DEPOSITORY

Amendment 7 to B. A. I. Order 142 (Regulations for the Inspection and Quarantine of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Other Ruminants, and Swine Imported into the United States).

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION 41, PROVIDING FOR THE DIPPING OR THE QUARANTINE OF SHEEP IMPORTED FROM CANADA FOR BREEDING, GRAZING, OR FEEDING.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1909.

Regulation 41 of the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for the inspection and quarantine of horses, cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine imported into the United States, B. A. I. Order 142, is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 41. All sheep imported into the United States from Canada for breeding, grazing, or feeding must be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. They must also have been inspected by a veterinarian in the employ of and receiving a salary from the Canadian government, and be accompanied by a certificate signed by him stating that he has inspected the sheep and found them free from disease, and that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation; stating also that they have been twice carefully dipped under his personal supervision, or under the personal supervision of another veterinarian in the employ of and receiving a salary from the Canadian government, in one of the dips approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, as described in Regulation 33 of B. A. I. Order 143. The owner or importer shall present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the sheep in question: *It is provided further*, That any such sheep which are unaccompanied by the aforesaid certificate showing that they have been twice dipped, as herein prescribed, shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days.

This amendment shall become and be effective on and after October 20, 1909.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 33 of B. A. I. Order 143, as amended, which is referred to in the foregoing amendment, reads as follows:

Regulation 33. The dips now approved are:

(a) The tobacco-and-sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths



of 1 per cent of nicotine and 2 per cent flowers of sulphur: *Provided*, That for the first dipping of infected sheep, in lieu of the sulphur herein prescribed, a sufficient additional amount of extract of tobacco or nicotine solution shall be used to give a mixture containing not less than seven one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotine.

(b) The lime-and-sulphur dip, made by mixing 8 pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur and boiling with 30 gallons of water for not less than two hours. All sediment should be allowed to subside before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat. This liquid should be diluted sufficiently to make 100 gallons before use.

And pending further investigation, the following-described dips:

(c) The cresol dip, which consists of a mixture of cresylic acid¹ with soap. When diluted ready for use this dip should contain one-half of 1 per cent of cresylic acid.

(d) The coal-tar creosote dip, which is made by mixing coal-tar creosote or coal-tar oils and cresylic acid separately with resin soap in varying proportions. This dip should contain when diluted ready for use not less than 1 per cent by weight of coal-tar oils and cresylic acid. In no case should the diluted dip contain more than four-tenths of 1 per cent nor less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of cresylic acid; but when the proportion of cresylic acid falls below two-tenths of 1 per cent the coal-tar oils should be increased sufficiently to bring the total of the tar oils and the cresylic acid in the diluted dip up to 1.2 per cent by weight.

The cresol dip and the coal-tar creosote dip should always be tested on a small scale with the water and under the conditions to be employed in dipping in order to avoid possible injury to stock. The diluted sample should be allowed to stand for at least an hour. If after this length of time there is a separation of an oily layer the dip should not be used with that kind of water. Especial care in this connection is necessary where hard water is to be used.

In the undiluted coal-tar creosote dips there may be, in cold weather especially, a separation of naphthalene and other constituents of the dip. Care should therefore be taken to see that the concentrated dip is homogeneous in character before using any portion of it.

Manufacturers who desire the Department to approve their dips for official dipping should submit a sample of their product to the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington and accompany this with the formula used in preparing the dip.

Before a proprietary substance is approved for use in official dipping the manufacturer must agree as follows:

(1) To recommend for sheep scab a dilution of the product, so as to conform to the requirements of the Department of Agriculture.

(2) To maintain said product at a uniform composition.

(3) To place on packages of dips which have been examined and found to conform to the requirements of the Department the following statement:

"A sample of this product has been submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture for examination. We guarantee the contents of this package to be of the same composition as the sample submitted to the Department, and that when diluted according to the directions printed thereon for the treatment of sheep scab, it will give a dipping fluid of the composition required of a -----² dip by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing sheep scab."

(4) To have on containers or advertising matter no reference to the United States Government or any of its Departments except as provided in the preceding paragraph, unless such reference has been submitted to and approved by the Department of Agriculture, and to have on containers or advertising matter no false or misleading statement.

¹ By the term cresylic acid as used in these regulations is meant cresols and other phenols derived from coal tar, none of which boils below 185° C. nor above 250° C.

² There should be inserted here the name of the class of dips to which the product belongs, such as "cresol" or "lime and sulphur," etc.